

سكنا من لاجل

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Superpowers hold first joint test
MERCURY, Nevada (R) — The United States set off a large underground nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert Wednesday in the first joint test with the Soviet Union. The unprecedented nuclear experiment in a 640-metre deep shaft was the first of two the superpowers have agreed to conduct jointly this year. The aim of the tests is to find mutually agreeable technology that will accurately monitor compliance with two 1970s test limitation treaties. The second of the joint experiments is set for Sept. 14 at the Soviet Semipalatinsk test range. "Times are changing and we are in a situation where we are dealing with things at each other's test sites," Igor Palenych, head of the Soviet delegation to the nuclear testing talks in Geneva, said shortly before the explosion. The device, which the United States said had a yield of nearly 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tonnes of TNT, was detonated on schedule.

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 18-19, 1988, MUHARRAM 5-6, 1409 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

AROUND THE WORLD...

Iran to continue oil pipeline project
TICOSIA (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azagadeh said Wednesday Iran would continue building an oil pipeline to the Strait of Hormuz even after the war with Iraq ended. The pipeline was planned as a way of avoiding Iraqi air raids on Iranian oil exports carried by tanker from the Kharg terminal in the northern Gulf. Iranian television quoted Azagadeh as saying the two-phase project with a capacity of one million barrels per day would directly link Iran's oil export outlets. The first phase, a 100-kilometre line from Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island to Tehran, is well under way. The second phase, from Tehran to the Persian Gulf, would be completed within a year, the minister said.

U.S. envoy among 37 dead • Senate speaker named caretaker president
Zia killed in midair blast

King voices deep sorrow; three-day mourning declared

Army expels 4 to Lebanon • 105 suffer beating injuries in Gaza

Amnesty castigates occupation • No details about revolt

Palestinians mark Jerusalem Day

Sayeh, Arafat to set PNC date

Explosive crisis builds in Beirut

Khartoum begins mass evacuation

Israeli diplomat accused of shoplifting

More than 100 earthquakes in south Iran

Native Caledonians seek better deal in talks

Changes announced in Sudanese army

UNITA says it killed 21 soldiers

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Combined agency dispatches
ISLAMABAD — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq was killed Wednesday in the explosion of an air force transport plane in eastern Pakistan, official Pakistani radio announced. The cause of the explosion was unknown.
Also aboard the plane and killed in the crash were the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Arnold Raphel, and several top Pakistani military officials, according to the radio and U.S. State Department officials. None of the 37 people on the plane survived.
Ghulam Ishaq Khan, chairman of the Pakistani senate, immediately took over as caretaker president under constitutional procedures, officials in Islamabad said.
Ten days of mourning have been declared in Pakistan.
The Pakistan air force C-130 transport plane exploded a few minutes after taking off from Bahawalpur, 530 kilometres southwest of Islamabad, official reports said.
State radio and television said along with Zia and Ambassador

Raphel, the dead included five generals, five brigadiers, and at least eight other military officers.
Most prominent were the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, and Chief of the General Staff Lieutenant-General Mian Mohammad Aftab.
The radio gave no indication of what caused the midair explosion but said an investigation had been launched.
Diplomatic sources said the plane crashed late in the afternoon.
APP said wreckage from the aircraft was scattered over a wide area.
Pakistan television listed 32 names of passengers and crew
(Continued on page 5)

King voices deep sorrow; three-day mourning declared

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein expressed deep sorrow at the death of Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq in a plane crash Wednesday.
The King sent a cable of condolences on behalf of himself, the government and people of Jordan to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Pakistani Senate speaker who was named caretaker president following Zia's death.
"The world has lost one of its genuine courageous leaders," the King said. "Myself and the people of Jordan have lost a true and dear friend. I will always remember the dear and brotherly friendship which linked me to the late leader, who dedicated his life for serving his country and promoting its status. He also contributed to setting the basis for peace in the Islamic World. These achievements will always be highly appreciated."
The Royal Court announced that a three-day mourning period during which flags will fly at half-mast over the Royal Court, all ministries and government departments.

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Masri: U.K., France support Iraqi stand

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AMMAN (J.T.) — France and Britain have pledged to block any bid by Iran to secure a temporary ceasefire which would allow it to resume war on Iraq, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Wednesday.
Masri, speaking on his return from heading an Arab League mission which visited Paris and London, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra:
"As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, France and Britain have promised to stop any Iranian attempts to either delay the ceasefire or reach a temporary halt in the Gulf conflict."
Masri said Britain and France renewed support for Iraq's insistence on direct talks with Iran after Saturday's ceasefire goes into effect.
U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, the Arab countries and Iraq had to ascertain Iran's intentions.

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Where are the goods?

The following is the first in a two-part series of major excerpts from a paper presented by Ziyad Annab, the general manager of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) to a seminar on the industrialisation of Jordan held in Amman last month. The paper attempts to focus on the sources of finance available to industrial sector in Jordan and the role of financial institutions in financing industrial investment. The paper also examines the trends of development in the manufacturing sector including a review of government measures to promote industrial investment.

Planned investment (1986-1990)

COMPARING industrial investment for the new five year plan (1986-1990) with investment allocations in the previous plan, the considerable drop in investment in this sector becomes apparent. This plan allocates JD 393 million to industry and mining (12.6 per cent of total investment), compared to JD 759 million envisaged in the previous plan.

About half the expected investment will be for projects in the large natural resource based in-

dustries (potash, phosphate, fertilizers). These projects include new projects, extensions and modifications. The planned investment amounts to JD 227 million or 54 per cent of total industrial investment.

It is envisaged in the plan that the private sector is expected to invest JD 87.9 million or 22.4 per cent of total industrial investment (compared with JD 90 million or 11.8 per cent of 1981-1985 total industrial investment). Private investment includes the establishment of new industries, and expansion of existing ones (not specified in the plan). Judging by Industrial Development Bank (IDB) volume of operations during 1986 and 1987 it is estimated that the total cost of industrial projects financed by IDB alone is about JD 20 million constituting about 73 per cent of the planned investment of the private sector for the first two years. This does not include other sources of finance like the commercial banks and financial institutions.

As revealed by 1986 industrial sample survey carried out by the Department of Statistics, industrial structure in Jordan consists of 1,845 establishments employing five workers and more and 7,785 establishments employing four

workers and less. Total employment in the above establishments amount to about 58,000 workers, of which 16.2 per cent are employed in the large natural resource based industries.

Jordan industrial exports developed during the period under review and increased from JD 9.2 million in 1973, to JD 96.5 million in 1980 of which 50.8 per cent were phosphate exports. In 1987 Jordan industrial exports amounted to JD 216.11 million (compared with JD 195.7 million in 1986). Out of 1987 industrial exports JD 121.6 million were for phosphate, potash and fertilizers. Manufacturing exports other than natural resources based exports, constitute an important portion of Jordan's total exports. Neighbouring Arab countries especially Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait have been the most important markets for Jordan's exports, and accounting for nearly 80 per cent. Major export markets for phosphate, potash and fertilizers are India, South East Asian countries and East and West European countries.

Policies and measures to promote investment in manufacturing

Jordan recognised at an early stage the importance of encouraging and attracting local, Arab and foreign investment in manufacturing activities.

Investment incentives in Jordan are spelled out in the Law for Encouragement of Investment. There are also incentives available to companies that locate in the Free Zone or the Industrial Estates. The available incentives are considered generous and compare well with incentives available in surrounding countries. These incentives include tax holiday from seven to 15 years, exemption of imported fixed assets from customs and import duties, and provision of project land through leasing of areas from state lands. The magnitude of the incentives granted depends on several factors such as type of industry, value of fixed assets and location.

In addition to the above the government pursues a policy of encouraging industry through various other measures such as tariff protection, export subsidy (related to consumed energy), restricting of imports, and opening export markets through bilateral agreements. In limited instances the government has granted monopolies to certain industries and guaranteed minimum dividends to their shareholders.

Monetary policy followed by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) aims at encouraging investment through several measures such as adjustment of bank's legal reserve ratios on saving and demand deposits, revision of interest structure, setting of credit ceiling, providing advances ranging from 20-40 per cent of the amount of syndicated loans, and providing soft loans to exporting industries through the commercial banks. In pursuit of this policy the CBJ requested the commercial banks to invest 15 per cent of their capital and reserves in the stocks of public shareholding companies.

Sources of finance and instruments

The industrial sector in Jordan has access to financing through various channels. These include the commercial banks, the Industrial Development Bank, financial companies, and other non-bank institutions namely insurance companies, Post Office Savings Fund, Pension Fund, and the Social Security Corporation. Other specialised credit institutions such as the Housing Bank, Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) and Jordan Cooperative Organization (JCO) are also involved in financing manufacturing industries related to their activities. In addition industry has access to Arab and foreign financial institutions which include Islamic Development Bank, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development, International Financial Corporation (IFC), Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) and others.

Instruments

Various instruments are used in financing industry. These consist of:

- Over-draft facilities.
- Short, medium and long term loans.
- Syndicated loans.
- Underwriting of share issues and bonds issues.
- Equity participation.

Over-draft facilities

The conditions of financing differ from one instrument to the other. Generally, over-draft facilities are extended for one year renewable annually, disbursement of the funds is quite liberal, leading often to the use of short term funds for financing fixed assets (machinery, buildings) or working capital. Interest charges vary from one client to the other

depending on the financial standing of the client. Over-draft facilities constitute about half the volume of industrial financing in the country.

Term loans

Term loans are usually provided for a period of up to eight years (door to door). IDB loans may be for longer period depending on project expected performance. Generally interest rate on term loans is fixed for the whole period of the loan.

Repayment is either on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. These loans are extended to finance fixed assets and/or working capital and are usually disbursed in accordance with the progress of the project.

Syndicated loans

In 1978 the Industrial Development Bank introduced for the first time in Jordan financing of larger industrial projects through "Syndicated Loans". This type of loans aims at providing financial sufficient amounts for larger pro-

jects which would be beyond the capacity of a single financing institution. It is considered an appropriate means for mobilisation of funds and for risk distribution. Since their introduction, 24 syndicated loans were extended to industry and mining sector amounting to JD 87.7 million. The natural resource based industries obtained eight of these loans amounting to JD 72.5 million i.e. 82.7 per cent of the total.

Syndicated loans are usually granted for a period of 7 years at a floating interest rate varying from 8-9 per cent and a commission of 1-2 per cent.

Bond issues

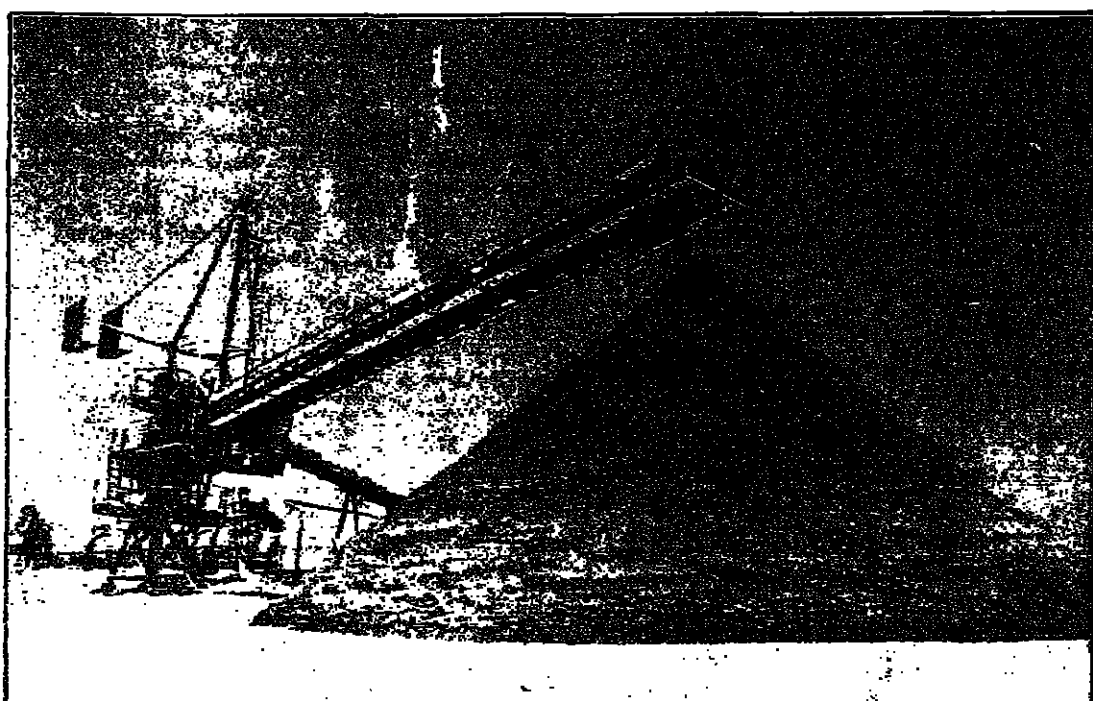
Bond issues are another source of finance for industrial and mining projects. This activity which started in 1979 was entrusted to the financial companies and IDB. Since 1979, 12 bond issues for industry and mining projects amounting to JD 61.5 million were arranged and underwritten either wholly or partially by IDB and the said companies. Such bonds have a maturity period of seven years with fixed interest rate. All bond issues were guaranteed by the Government.

On the other hand the establishment of Amman Financial

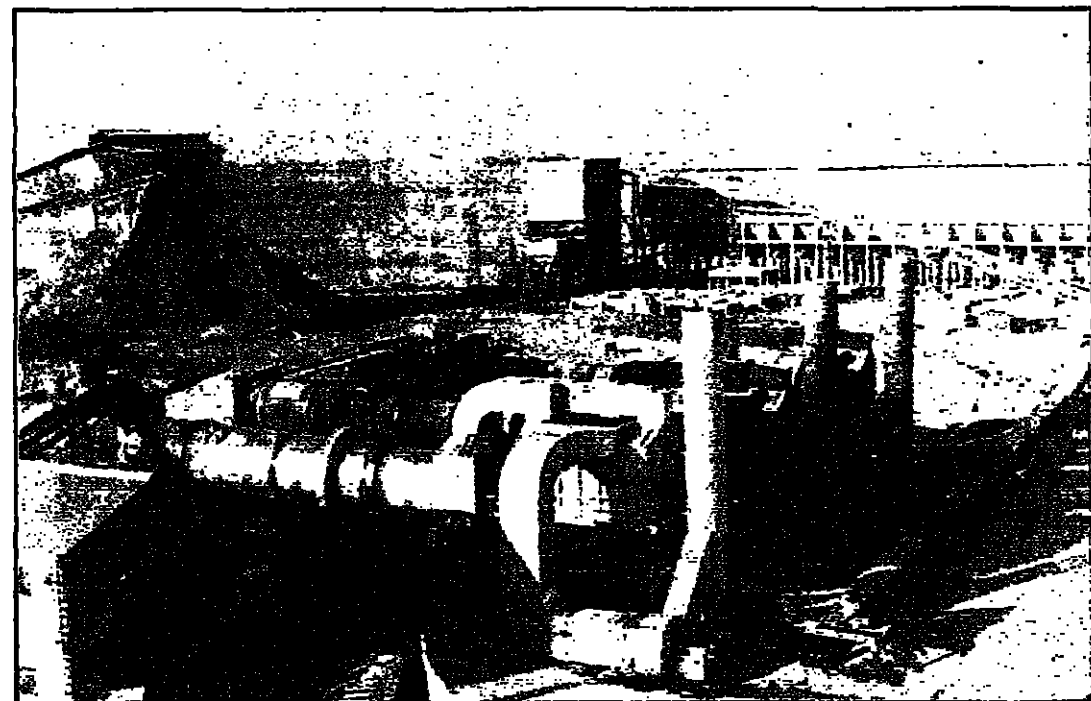
Market (AFM) (Stock exchange) was a major step towards creation and development of the capital market in Jordan with the aim of mobilising financial resources for investment. The AFM regulates and controls the issue of shares and bonds and dealings therein to ensure soundness and speed of transaction. By the end of 1987, 118 public shareholding companies were listed at AFM of which 47 are industrial companies.

Equity participation

Equity participation is another instrument of industrial financing. The private sector has been the main source of equity participation in the capital of industrial projects. This was realised through direct equity in small enterprises or through subscription to shares of large ones. The government also participates in the share capital of major industrial companies together with other non-bank financial institutions such as Social Security Corporation and the Pension Fund. By the end of 1987 the Government and its public autonomous institutions participated in 26 public shareholding companies to the amount of JD 104 million.



Stacker-reclaimer unit for stockpiling cake beneficiated phosphate product at El-Ahliad mine



General view of phosphate stockpile

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 Koran
16:25 Cartoons
16:50 Baby Folk
17:05 Religious programme
17:35 Local programme
18:00 News summary
18:05 World Reports
18:20 Local Camera
18:45 Moving Camera
19:10 Health programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:25 Arabic series
21:40 Cultural magazine
22:25 Film
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Film (cont'd.)

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Lucky Luke
18:30 Rue Carnot
19:00 News in French
19:15 Un DB De Plus
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Variety Show
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Thuro
21:10 News in English
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature film: "After the Promise"

RADIO JORDAN

655 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 88.0 KHz, SW
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Morning Show Cont'd.
10:00 Country Music
10:30 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:30 News Summary
13:00 News Summary
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21:30 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
22:30 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:30 News Summary

18:30 Music
19:00 Date with a Star
19:30 Evening Show
20:00 News Summary
20:30 Evening Show Cont'd.
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show Cont'd.
22:00 News Summary
22:30 Evening Show Cont'd.
23:00 News Summary
23:30 Evening Show Cont'd.
24:00 Close Down

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 America Today
11:00 Newsline
12:00 Hour USA
13:00 America Today
14:00 World America
14:30 Congress: "We the People"
15:00 Worldline Dialogue: Space War
16:00 Worldline Dialogue: Republican National Convention Process
17:00 Science World No. 78 (English)
17:15 Science World No. 78 (French)
17:30 Science World No. 78 (Arabic)

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 News Summary 08:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Feetles' Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Time for Verse 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Guitar Workshop 10:45 News Summary 11:00 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 News Summary 12:39 News Summary 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News Summary 13:09 News Summary 13:15 News Summary 13:20 News Summary 13:25 News Summary 13:30 News Summary 13:35 News Summary 13:40 News Summary 13:45 News Summary 13:50 News Summary 13:55 News Summary 14:00 News Summary 14:05 News Summary 14:10 News Summary 14:15 News Summary 14:20 News Summary 14:25 News Summary 14:30 News Summary 14:35 News Summary 14:40 News Summary 14:45 News Summary 14:50 News Summary 14:55 News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:05 News Summary 15:10 News Summary 15:15 News Summary 15:20 News Summary 15:25 News Summary 15:30 News Summary 15:35 News Summary 15:40 News Summary 15:45 News Summary 15:50 News Summary 15:55 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:05 News Summary 16:10 News Summary 16:15 News Summary 16:20 News Summary 16:25 News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:35 News Summary 16:40 News Summary 16:45 News Summary 16:50 News Summary 16:55 News Summary 17:00 News Summary 17:05 News Summary 17:10 News Summary 17:15 News Summary 17:20 News Summary 17:25 News Summary 17:30 News Summary 17:35 News Summary 17:40 News Summary 17:45 News Summary 17:50 News Summary 17:55 News Summary 18:00 News Summary 18:05 News Summary 18:10 News Summary 18:15 News Summary 18:20 News Summary 18:25 News Summary 18:30 News Summary 18:35 News Summary 18:40 News Summary 18:45 News Summary 18:50 News Summary 18:55 News Summary 19:00 News Summary 19:05 News Summary 19:10 News Summary 19:15 News Summary 19:20 News Summary 19:25 News Summary 19:30 News Summary 19:35 News Summary 19:40 News Summary 19:45 News Summary 19:50 News Summary 19:55 News Summary 20:00 News Summary 20:05 News Summary 20:10 News Summary 20:15 News Summary 20:20 News Summary 20:25 News Summary 20:30 News Summary 20:35 News Summary 20:40 News Summary 20:45 News Summary 20:50 News Summary 20:55 News Summary 21:00 News Summary 21:05 News Summary 21:10 News Summary 21:15 News Summary 21:20 News Summary 21:25 News Summary 21:30 News Summary 21:35 News Summary 21:40 News Summary 21:45 News Summary 21:50 News Summary 21:55 News Summary 22:00 News Summary 22:05 News Summary 22:10 News Summary 22:15 News Summary 22:20 News Summary 22:25 News Summary 22:30 News Summary 22:35 News Summary 22:40 News Summary 22:45 News Summary 22:50 News Summary 22:55 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 23:05 News Summary 23:10 News Summary 23:15 News Summary 23:20 News Summary 23:25 News Summary 23:30 News Summary 23:35 News Summary 23:40 News Summary 23:45 News Summary 23:50 News Summary 23:55 News Summary 24:00 News Summary

Historian 19:45 The World Today

20:00 News 20:09 Newsline
20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup
21:00 Newsweek 21:30 From Concert
22:00 From Concert cont'd. 22:25 News Summary followed by Outlook 22:39 Stock Market Report (Outlook cont'd.)
23:45 Here's Humph! 23:56 Stock Market Report

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1280 & SW 7200, 9665, 11740, 11925 and 13210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News 10:40 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 News 11:40 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 News 12:40 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 News 13:40 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 News 14:40 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 News 15:40 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 News 16:40 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 News 17:40 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 News 18:40 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 News 19:40 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 News 20:40 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 News 21:40 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 News 22:40 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 News 23:40 Newsline 24:00 News

CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 661026/7
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 661478
French Cultural Centre 637077
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 661595
Husseini Youth City 667181/6
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipality Library 635111
Univ. of Jordan Library 843555
Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation 672541
Amman Municipality Library 637111

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum," Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics

from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630122.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Show 21:00 News 12:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 09:10 World Report

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Palmyra Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261

PRAYER TIMES

06:30 Fajr
06:30 Sunrise
12:30 Dhuhur
12:30 Asr
19:25 Maghreb
20:40 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 624590.
Coptic Church (Coptic) (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Ogaila, Tel. 601777. Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).
Terzantina Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622566.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383, chaplain's residence Tel. 601539.

American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, Tel. 675534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Smir, tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church)

Interdenominational-cum-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 823055, Rev. Veli.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821264.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

10:00 Aqaba (RJ)
10:10 Damascus (RJ)
10:15 Istanbul (RJ)
10:25 Baghdad (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
10:45 Dubai (RJ)
11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:10 Dhaka, Bangladesh (RJ)
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WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

19:15 Bangkok (RJ)
20:45 Rome (RJ)
20:45 Tripoli (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

11:00 Istanbul (TK)
12:30 Baghdad (IA)
13:10 Kuwait (KU)
13:20 Cairo (MS)
13:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
13:20 Kuwait (KU)
16:00 Riyadh (SV)
18:00 Dubai (EK)
18:50 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
19:25 Zurich, Lameca (LH)
20:10 Zurich, Lameca (LH)
20:40 London, Cairo (BA)
21:15 London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

07:45 Aqaba (RJ)
11:30 Tripoli (RJ)
11:45 Rome (RJ)
12:10 Athens (RJ)
12:30 Frankfurt, London (RJ)
12:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:15 Paris (RJ)
13:30 Lameca (RJ)
15:30 Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
20:40 Kuwait (RJ)
21:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:10 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:15 Jeddah (RJ)
21:15 Vienna, Miami, Los Angeles (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
10:15 Damascus, Paris (AF)
12:00 Istanbul (TK)
14:00 Baghdad (IA)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:15 Tunis (IA)
14:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)
17:40 Riyadh (SV)
19:00 Dubai (EK)
20:15 Suva (LH)
21:00 Baghdad (AF)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The temperature is expected to be around average, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUT

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

GOOD WISHES TO INDONESIA: His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday cabled congratulation to Indonesian President Ahmad Subarto on Indonesia's National Day. The King wished the Indonesian president happiness and the Indonesian people further progress and prosperity.

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Awad Al Khalidi as Jordan's ambassador to France.

RIFAI MEETS ENVOYS: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday received in two separate meetings ambassadors of Egypt and Qatar to Jordan Ihab Wahbe and Sheikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Ibn Jabr Al Thani, who went to the prime minister's office to say good-bye at the end of their tour in Jordan. Rifai also received the newly appointed ambassadors of Kuwait and South Korea. Meanwhile Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabih Al Nimer received the non-resident ambassador of Brunei to Jordan and discussed with him bilateral relations.

KHASAWNEH RECEIVES ENVOYS: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh Wednesday received in separate meetings the American ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth, the non-resident Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic Wolfgang Grabowski, the non-resident Ambassador of Brunei Dato Haji Mohammad Kassim Haj Daud and the Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

BABYLON FESTIVAL: Ministry of Culture and National Heritage will take part in Babylon International Festival, due to be held on Sept. 22. Fuhes and Ramtha folk troupes will represent Jordan in the festival. However, the ministry will also take part in the 4th Asian Art Exhibition, which will be held in Bangladesh at the end of this year.

N. YEMENI TEAM ARRIVES: A delegation representing the Civil Defence and Housing departments and the Engineers Corp in the Yemen Arab Republic Wednesday arrived in Amman at the beginning of a five-day visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials on civil defence. The delegation will visit a number of civil defence departments and a number of archaeological and cultural sites.

AESC MEETING: Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Arab Economic and Social Council, due to convene in Tunis on Sept. 8. Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa will head the Jordanian delegation to the meetings.

AJLOUNI TO VISIT EGYPT: Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni leaves for Egypt Monday for talks with his Egyptian counterpart on means of implementing the decisions passed by the Higher Jordanian-Egyptian Committee, which met in Amman recently.

AGRICULTURAL ROADS: The Agriculture Ministry allocated JD 90,000 for the construction of agricultural roads in Mafrqa Governorate. Meanwhile, the Health Ministry offered tenders for the construction of three health centres in the governorate at a cost of JD 165,000.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE: Amman Chamber of Industry has decided to offer facilities to clothing producers to encourage them to export their products to the European Community and a number of European countries, chamber sources said. Under the new facilities there will be no restrictions for exporting clothing to the EC countries, provided that they are in compliance with the European specifications and meet the requirements of the importers.

CERTIFICATION OF EXAMS: The committees, entrusted with authenticating the certificates of students will stop performing their duties from the different centres as of Thursday, according to Foreign Ministry sources. The sources added that as of Saturday the certification process will be done at the ministry.

UAE AIDE ARRIVES: Sheikh Said Ibn Tahnoun Al Nahayan, a senior official at Al Ain Municipal and City Planning Department will pay a week-long visit to Jordan starting Aug. 29, for talks with Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh on bilateral cooperation. The UAE official will also visit a number of cultural and archaeological sites.

JD 111,000 LOAN FOR MAFRAQ: The Cities and Villages Development Bank agreed to grant a loan of JD 111,000 to Mafrqa municipality and JD 31,500 to Eidoun municipality in Irbid Governorate.

COURSE ON SOCIAL WORK: A three-day training course on scientific and practical concepts of social work, organised by Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund for 25 heads of voluntary societies, chairmen of local councils and chairmen of sports clubs in Tafleh governorate was concluded Wednesday. Participants were introduced to social work and means of mobilising people for developing their own societies.

MANAGERIAL CONTACTS: A five-day training course on managerial contacts, held by the Institute of Public Administration for 25 staff members working at the various ministries and government departments concluded Wednesday. Participants, who are all at the middle management level, received information and training on contacts, correspondence and ways to run meetings.



PRISONERS CELEBRATE: Prisoners and officers at the Mahatta Rehabilitation Centre Wednesday celebrate the Hijra New Year. The director of the religious guidance section at the Public Security Department delivered a sermon during the celebrations.

WHAT'S GOING ON
EXHIBITIONS

- * Architectural exhibition at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.
- * Paintings exhibition by Edward Horan at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * Photo exhibition on the Hashemite Family at the Army Headquarters.

FILMS

- * Film: "Robinson Crusoe" at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m.
- * Feature film: "The Verdict" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai receives the visiting Minister of Religious Affairs in Brunei Pehin Mohammad Zain Sarudin at the Prime Ministry Wednesday. Also present is Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (Petra photo)

Jordan, Brunei discuss bilateral cooperation in religious affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday received the visiting Minister of Religious Affairs in Brunei Pehin Mohammad Zain Sarudin and discussed with him bilateral relations between Jordan and Brunei.

The meeting was attended by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and the ambassador of Brunei to Jordan.

Earlier Wednesday Sarudin visited the Martyr's Monument at Hussein Youth City and toured the monument's sections at the end of his visit. He was presented with the Martyr's Medal.

Later Wednesday Khayyat and

Sarudin held talks on bilateral cooperation in the fields of preaching, guidance and means of further bolstering relations in these fields.

The two ministers stressed the need for cooperation and exchange of expertise in the areas of legislations and regulations on administering waqf property.

They also called for exchange of information, research and publications on Islamic heritage and emphasised the need to coordinate their stands at the international symposiums and seminars.

The two sides also discussed prospects for holding exhibitions

for Islamic and Arabic books published in both countries, and for holding joint seminars and delivering lectures on Islamic issues and for setting up joint waqf projects.

The two officials also agreed to conclude a bilateral cooperation agreement which will be initiated once the two governments agree to its provisions.

Also present during the talks were the General Mufti of Jordan, Sheikh Izzudin Al Khatib, Awqaf Ministry Secretary General Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, his assistants and a number of ministry officials.

SSC invites subscribers to benefit from optional schemes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) said Wednesday it was opening the door for those who have not so far participated in the SSC, to benefit from the optional SSC scheme, a spokesman for the SSC said Wednesday.

The spokesman said that any Jordanian male, aged between 16 and 60 or any Jordanian female between 16 and 55 can be subscribed to the scheme if he or she so opts, and that they will receive the same privileges enjoyed by those already covered by the law.

Optional subscription gives

participants protection against old age, disability and death, the source said.

He added that a subscriber will be entitled to pensionable salary at the age of 60, provided that he or she will have completed a minimum period of 10 years.

However the subscriber will be entitled to such a salary if he is totally disabled, provided that he has paid his dues for 12 consecutive months or for 24 months intermittently.

In a case a subscriber dies, his heirs will get a monthly salary, provided that he or she should have paid his dues for 12 consecutive months.

BANKING INSTITUTE GRADUATION: Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday graduated the 16th batch of students from its Banking Institute at a ceremony held under the patronage of the Association of Banks in Jordan Board Chairman Zuhair Khouri. Fifty-seven students graduated from the institute, of whom 6 were presented awards for excellence in their courses. The graduates are all employed by Jordanian banks and financial institutions. CBJ Vice-President Maher Shukri and the Institute Director Adeeb Haddad attended the ceremony.



The foundation's administrator, A.R. Jones, talks to Dr. Atiyat about a video recording of the foundation's work.

Jordanian doctor starts research in U.K.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Bashir Atiyat from the University Hospital in Amman began a research programme in England on pain relief.

The anaesthesiologist, working at the Centre for Pain Relief in Liverpool, will "assist and develop techniques to help chronic pain sufferers," according to a press release received by the Jordan Times.

The centre and the associated research institute, known jointly as the Pain Relief Foundation is the only institution exclusively devoted to pain research.

Since its inception in 1981, the foundation has made numerous advances including:

- The design of an "electrical nerve stimulator" to treat pain without drugs.
- The isolation of chemical substances in the body which

control pain.

The recording of nerve activity related to pain. The foundation's administrator, A.R. Jones, works closely with the Arab World, having supervised the St. John Ambulance contingent, during a visit to Amman, under Major General Daoud Hanania in 1977.

Following this visit, Jones contacted the U.K. minister of state for overseas trade, Edmund Dell, M.P., who arranged for Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Major General K. Tarawneh and others to visit the United Kingdom as guests of the U.K. government.

Last year Jones worked closely with Col. Dr. Marwan J'Mean during his period of attachment to the Clinic and Research Institute in Liverpool.

Prince Hassan stresses importance of schedule in educational development

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday stressed the importance of adhering to the schedule for implementing the educational development plan as approved by the National Educational Conference. He also emphasised the need to find funds for financing various stages of the plan.

Addressing a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology, held Wednesday, Prince Hassan said: "The development of the educational sector should not be dealt with in isolation of other sectors concerned with development of human resources, particularly the labour, social development, health and youth sectors."

During Wednesday's meeting the council discussed and approved the plan.

The programme, to be carried out in three stages, will be spread over nine years, beginning from 1989.

During the first phase, from 1989 through 1991, the new curriculum will be approved, school books will be made available to

students and rented school premises will be partially eliminated.

In the second stage, 1992 through 1994, the double-shift school system will be eliminated in preparation for its total cancellation and new curriculum will be followed.

During the third stage, 1995 through 1998, all issues relating to construction of school, curriculum and teacher training courses will have been finalised.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thonqan Hindawi, Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad, Planning Minister Taher Kanaan, a number of senior officials and a delegation from the World Bank.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology in Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

NHF holds one-day workshop on evaluation of Health Information Project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day specialised workshop on evaluation of the Health Information Project, was held Wednesday at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), attended by 14 representatives from a number of health, educational and information institutions attending.

In her inaugural speech, NHF Director General In'am Al Mufti said the workshop aims to form a team of experts which will be

supporting the foundation in its work in the area of health information for protecting children.

The Health Information Project, sponsored by NHF in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the American Educational Development Academy and the Ministry of Health, was designed to create awareness of the problems facing Jordanian children, through orga-

nising campaigns.

Taking part in the workshop were representatives of the Ministries of Health, Planning, Social Development, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, the Royal Medical Services, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 373

Drawing of: Aug. 17, 1988

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. **58962**
Wins JD 25,000

Holder of ticket No. **37432**
Wins JD 6,000

Holder of ticket No. **30648**
Wins JD 3,000

Holder of ticket No. **27146**
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **37054**
Wins JD 1,500

Holder of ticket No. **04917**
Wins JD 1,200

Holder of ticket No. **09556**
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **06913**
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD1,000 each wins JD 100

58963 58972 58062 59962 68962
58961 58952 58862 57962 48962

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 600 each wins JD 60

37433 37442 37532 38432 47432
37431 37422 37332 36432 27432

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 300 each wins JD 30

30649 30658 30748 31648 40648
30647 30638 30548 39648 20648

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20

27147 27156 27246 28146 37146
27145 27136 27046 26146 17146

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD150 each wins JD 15

37055 37064 37154 38054 47054
37053 37044 37954 36054 27054

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD100 each wins JD 10

04918 04927 04017 05917 14917
04916 04907 04817 03917 74917

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8

09557 09566 09656 00556 19556
09555 09546 09456 08556 79556

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7

06914 06923 06013 07913 16913
06912 06903 06813 05913 76913

Ticket numbers **15495 48515 19144 07158** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **56200 71557 39149** win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

4762 8184 8751 7831 6959 Win JD 20 each **8963 3794 5047 2323 2876** Win JD 10 each

220 840 670 782 918 Win JD 5 each

8000 tickets ending with **3** Win JD 2 each.

COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

40 covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in **434 616 250 143 658** Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number **372** of Aug. 2, 1988



Mohammed Ibrahim
Irbid - Army Sergeant
Half first JD 12,500



Samir Abu Al Rub
Irbid - Enrolment
Half first JD 12,500



Ishtar Ibrahim
Amman - Photographer
Half second JD 3,000



Ahmad Saleh
Irbid - Security Department Sergeant
Half second JD 3,000



Mohammed Asad
Amman - Soldier
Half third JD 1,500



Yusef Asmer
Amman - Soldier
Half third JD 1,500



Mustafa Al Awabdeh
Tafleh - Farmer
Half fourth JD 1,250

Next Drawing takes place on **September 2, 1988**
First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جوردان تيمز جريدة عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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Rewarding commitment

THE IRAQI gift of military equipment to Jordan is one practical manifestation of deep-rooted inter-Arab relations that our country has always pursued and continues to pursue. Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq throughout the eight years of war with Iran have stemmed from its sense of pan-Arab commitment, and of its duty to stand by its Arab brethren in time of need. Being a small country with limited resources, Jordan might not have been able to offer much more to Iraq in the way of material support, but the principled position it adopted in unreservedly extending every other form of backing to its neighbour in the east defined every aspect of the relationship. The Iraqi gesture of presenting captured Iranian armour and equipment to Jordan cannot be considered as just a reward for the Kingdom's stand; it symbolises only a fraction of the depth of Jordanian-Iraqi relations. Jordan has stood by Iraq in war, and will continue to do so in the battle for peace.

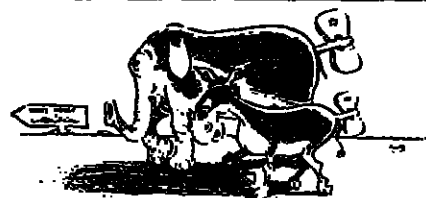
Underlying the excellent nature of Jordanian-Iraqi ties is Jordan's drive to advance inter-Arab relations to a level which serves higher Arab interests. Jordan's practical action in this respect is seen in numerous economic joint ventures between Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Egypt — such as Syrian-Jordanian land transport, maritime and industrial companies, Al Wabdhah Dam, the Iraqi-Jordanian transport company, and the Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi Maritime Transport Company. The continued existence of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories, despite the Kingdom's severance of formal ties with the West Bank, is further testimony of the Kingdom's sincerity and dedication in upholding pan-Arab interest.

We would hope that the Arab World appreciates Jordan's record in striving for pan-Arab integration and for solid, unambiguous inter-Arab relations, and realises that any quest to protect common Arab interests and to seek Arab integration should be initiated from the ground, not from rhetoric.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Congratulations

KING Hussein congratulated the Iraqi people on their victories and paid tribute to their sacrifices during the long struggle to defend Arab soil. His visit to Baghdad was to demonstrate the Jordanian people's pride in their brothers and their full backing for their relentless efforts. Throughout the years, the Jordanians were supporting the Iraqi brothers and mobilising their resources to help them in the face of Iranian aggression. It is an honour for Jordan to have been the first to support Iraq against aggression and to back Baghdad's endeavours for peace. The gift of weapons and military equipment the Iraqis presented to Jordan, was a show of appreciation for the Kingdom's national stand, a gift which will be well implemented by the Jordanian armed forces at another front and in the face of another common enemy. King Hussein's cable to President Saddam contained all the feelings of affection and support, and also a pledge by Jordan to stand by any of its Arab sisters in confronting the common enemies of the Arab Nation. The Jordanians shared with the Iraqi people their rejoicings and their happiness for the end of the eight-year-old war and the attainment of peace. The Iraqi gift will be a source of pride for Jordan, reminding its people of the great feat of their brothers in Iraq.



Waleed — Al Dustour

Al Dustour: A valuable gift

THE Iraqi gift to the Jordanian Armed Forces was truly a valuable one, and is bound to enhance these forces' firm stand along the confrontation lines with the Zionist enemy. The gift represented another token of the friendship and brotherly ties between two Arab countries and cohesion between their armed forces in confronting common threats and enemies. King Hussein, who visited Iraq to congratulate its people over their successes, held talks with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein on further bolstering bilateral cooperation. The minutes of these talks reflect the deep relationship between the two countries, and also express Jordan's appreciation of the Iraqi gift, which was the fruit of a long struggle by the Iraqi armed forces over the past eight years. The gift was in appreciation on the part of the Iraqi people of Jordan's stand and backing for Iraq during the war, and it was a gift from one brother to another in true recognition of the noble national stand. Jordan takes pride in the gift and those who presented it to the Jordanian Armed Forces and, as King Hussein pledged, these weapons will be fully exploited by our Armed Forces for the defence of the Arab homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Victory for all Arabs

KING Hussein went to Baghdad to share with the Iraqi people their joy and happiness over their victory and approaching peace. The monarch extended congratulations to Iraqi leaders and people for their successful achievements following the long struggle and the huge sacrifices in the war to defend Arab soil. Iraq's victory is truly one for all Arabs, and is one that proves that determination and perseverance will finally bear fruit and achieve good results. We are confident that Iraq, which won the battle in the fields, will be able to win the long and hard battle for peace because it is determined to achieve it. The Iraqi gift to the Jordanian Armed Forces is deeply appreciated, and as the King said, the weapons will be properly and efficiently exploited in the defence of the Arab Nation.

Germans look with angst at 1992

By Dieter Schroder

MUNICH — A spectre is stalking Germany: The single European market in 1992. The Germans always did suspect Euro-vampires in Brussels of trying to suck the money from their pockets. Now many feel the single market only confirms their fears.

They see a community of the rich and the hungry robbing them of their social securities and rights. An "economy gone wild" is preparing to deprive nature, the environment and consumers of any kind of protection.

Germans won't even feel safe in the public service. Greeks, say, are suddenly to be no less entitled than Germans to public-service jobs such as tram driving.

This is the syndrome of a nation that has everything, or nearly everything, and no greater worry than that of losing its privileges.

It is a nation that for this very reason runs the risk of losing its dynamism, as the OECD recently noted.

The remedy OECD experts recommend is precisely what German lobbies most vehemently oppose: Market deregulation, especially in the service sector, a cutback in subsidies and greater flexibility in wage agreements.

That is exactly what the single European market aims to achieve, which accounts for the hostility. It is voiced from a quarter that otherwise constantly complains that the rich industrialised nations of northern Europe, first and foremost the Germans, are robbing the poorer southern members of the European family.

Suddenly there are fears of the poor and hungry European relatives. They are felt to have nothing else in mind than, by means of the internal market, eating their fill free of charge at the richly-laid German table.

Where money is at issue there is always a moment of truth, as shown by the dispute between Paris and the Bundesbank on interest rate policy and sales of dollars to support the exchange

rate of the deutschmark.

Contrary to a worldwide trend, the French government is keen to cut interest rates to boost the domestic economy. Paris seeks to protect itself from German "monetary imperialism," which weighs heavily on the weak franc.

German fears of inflation are not shared by the French, who have promptly forgotten the Franco-German economic and financial council set up only a few months ago.

That must come as a relief to those who may have feared that the dynamics of a single European market might reduce the role of member-states. They are evidently not going to dispense at haste with the means of controlling their domestic economies.

The proposed harmonisation of fiscal and monetary policies still has serious obstacles to surmount, and they will rule out for some time to come the prerequisites of a common economic policy.

No-one expects the Germans

to revert to the enthusiasm for European integration they felt in the days when they themselves were still hungry, but they might well bear in mind what they owe to Europe and adopt a more level-headed and pragmatic approach to their own future and that of Europe.

A single figure will suffice to show the importance of the European Community for the German economy. Over 50 per cent of German exports are to European Community member-countries.

Were it not for this secure market the German economy would not have withstood so easily the many slings and arrows of trade and monetary ties in the past 15 years.

On account of their dominant position the Germans long failed to appreciate the opportunities and risks a larger, freer internal market entailed. They have suddenly woken up to them and are alarmed.

With typical German tact they are worried only about them-

selves and have failed to notice the much livelier course the internal market debate has taken in other Community countries.

The single internal market entails risks and opportunities for them too, with the far more efficient Germans figuring as the foremost risk.

So their first concern has been an attempt to put their own economies in order and enable them to withstand the onslaught of tougher competition in a Europe of deregulated domestic markets.

They also hope that their existing strengths will enable them to corner a larger share of European markets, naturally including the German market. The French, for instance, would love to sell its bargain basement nuclear power and the British their more sophisticated system of insurance services.

Germans are quick to denounce other countries' standards, protective regulations and subsidies as non-tariff barriers and totally unable to appreciate why other European countries see German regulations as trade barriers.

German perfectionism is frequently said to be essential, yet if German safety standards, for, say, electrical equipment were indispensable the whole of France ought long to have burnt down.

The internal market is still at the negotiating stage. What is there to prevent us, in a process of give and take, from championing our views of, say, the social dimension?

Northern member-countries of the European Community have similar interests in this connection, and if we take social security seriously the South is sure to benefit sooner or later.

Yet that would cost us money, which is evidently more than solidarity can be expected to require. Intra-German relations need

not suffer from the internal market either, and if we truly respect the GDR's claim to separate statehood our ties with it are bound to be mainly economic.

So it would stand to derive nothing but benefit from an economically powerful Western Europe — always assuming we didn't seal the internal market off from the outside world, which we do not want to do for the sake of relations with the United States.

In 10 years' time 80 per cent of economic legislation in European Community countries will be laid down by Brussels, says European Commission president Jacques Delors.

What, then, about political control of the process of European integration? By then the European Parliament will yet to have been empowered to exercise control, let alone entitled to do so.

So Delors' idea of converting the Council of Ministers into a kind of Bundesrat, or Upper House, that is more strictly controlled by the public and by national parliaments deserves consideration.

The gradual integration of 320 million Europeans in a single internal market entails more opportunities than risks, and no-one seriously doubts that it will lead to a substantial impetus to economic growth.

This is not an aspect that need worry environmentalists. Lack of growth can by no means be equated with environmental protection, as a place at the East bloc is sufficient to show.

Gnashing of teeth at a European waiting list is not going to save a single tree, and if we allow ourselves to be guided by those who would soonest build a wall round the Federal Republic to protect their social and other privileges we will soon no longer be able to afford to build one — Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

Franjeh seen as reminder of civil war

By Hala Jaber
Reuter

BEIRUT — Suleiman Franjeh, who on Tuesday declared himself a candidate in Lebanon's presidential election is linked in the minds of many Lebanese with the start of the civil war in 1975.

A personal friend of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Franjeh, 78, sees himself as representing "nationalist" Maronite Christians untainted by links with Israel.

He served as president from 1970-76.

Analysts said it was assumed Damascus would back him in Thursday's election, knowing this meant a showdown with the hard-line Christian Lebanese Forces militia. The militia is strongly opposed to Syria's political and military role in Lebanon.

Syria, with some 25,000 troops in the Bekaa Valley, Muslim west Beirut and the north, wields great influence over the country's Muslim and leftist leaders.

Asked recently in a Reuter interview if he believed Syria's presence should be extended, Franjeh said: "It should be applied to the whole of Lebanon."

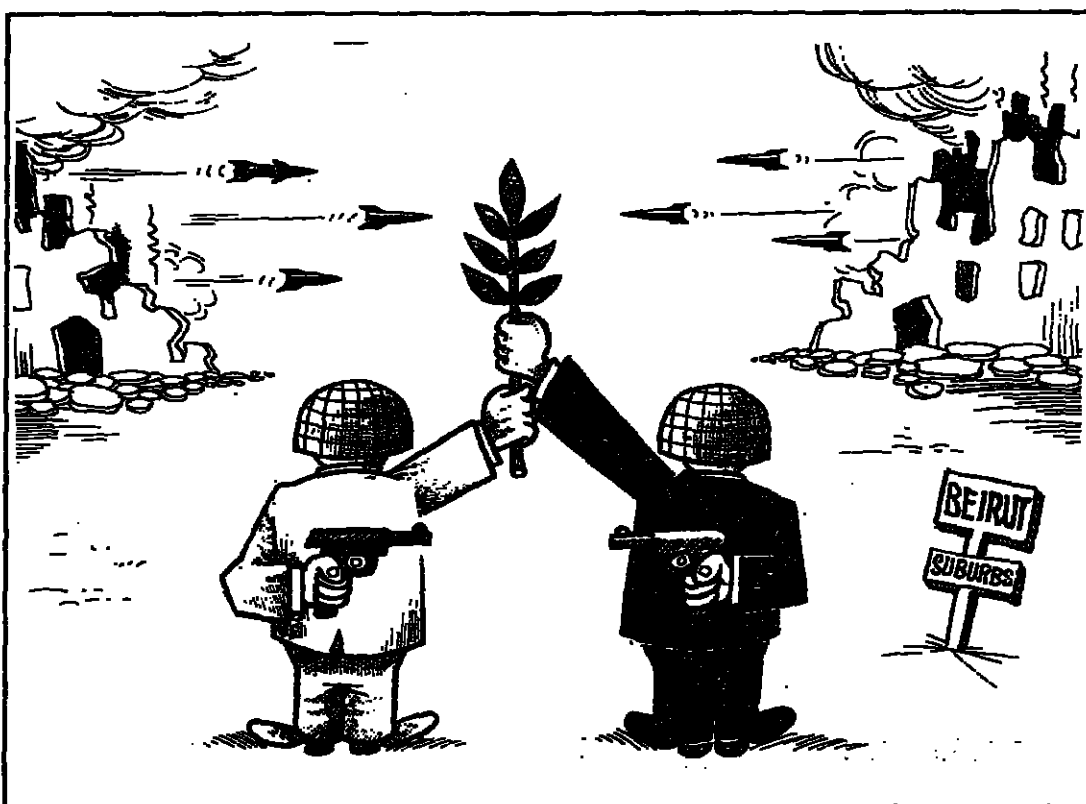
One analyst said: "If Franjeh is the next president, we're basically talking about a tribal settling of scores by a feudal lord from North Lebanon, who would employ the levers of state and manipulate international competition to his advantage."

Yet Franjeh is no mere Syrian stooge-pigeon. He is a Maronite nationalist who has strongly resisted attempts, even at Syrian prompting, to dilute Maronite power.

Pax Syriana

Perhaps his greatest electoral disadvantage is his previous term of office, the period which spawned the civil war.

In the minds of some



Lebanese, the name of Franjeh is associated with the end of a stable and prosperous way of life.

For many of Franjeh's co-religionists, Syria is the arch-enemy — an authoritarian state bent on stripping Maronite powers, imposing an Arab nationalist identity on the country and ending civil war by coercing Lebanese to accept a pax Syriana.

He was elected president by parliament, by a single vote on the third ballot, on Aug. 9, 1970. His victory sparked disorderly scenes inside parliament and was greeted by celebratory gunfire outside from up to 6,000 of his militiamen who flooded Beirut for the occasion.

Admired by the right for his toughness towards Palestinian commandos who had created a

state within a state, he was hated by the left, which tried to force him to resign.

"The only way I will leave the presidency is in a coffin," Franjeh said when the leftist Muslim camp tried to depose him.

His departure did not end the war and his stubborn refusal to step down was considered at the time to have prolonged it.

The killing of his son Tony in 1978 by militiamen of the main Christian Falangist Party, headed by Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel, led to a blood feud that split Franjeh from the main Christian camp.

A gaunt, bespectacled figure with thinning white hair, Franjeh has a reputation for ruthlessness and physical toughness.

The former president, who

smokes heavily and is often seen with a rosary in his hands, commands feudal loyalty in his hometown Zghorta, headquarters of the Marada (giants) militia commanded by his surviving son Robert.

Born in Zghorta on June 15, 1910, Franjeh was raised in an atmosphere of politics. His father was a parliamentary deputy and his elder brother Hamid became foreign minister.

He switched from business to politics in 1960 after Hamid suffered a stroke, holding a string of cabinet posts before becoming president.

Franjeh, a keen huntsman in the mountains of north Lebanon, is married with four surviving children — three daughters and his second son Robert.

Modern invading armies absent at Lebanon's Dog River

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

NAHR EL KELB, Lebanon — For more than 30 centuries, foreign armies tramping across Lebanon left monuments to their passage on a rocky outcrop north of Beirut.

The 17 memorials at Nahr El Kelb (Dog River) form an open-air museum of the history of the troubled country. But some modern incursions have so far gone unrecorded.

"The Palestinians, the Syrians, the Israelis and the Iranians are missing. We Lebanese should mark their departure when they leave," said historian Hariss Al Boustany.

The tradition began, it is thought, with Egyptian pharaohs who arrived in the 13th-century B.C. to dispute possession of the area with the Hittites from the north.

"The rock was difficult to cross and was such a major challenge to all invaders that each time they passed they left a monument," said Boustany.

In those days, the rock extended to the coast. Armies were forced to climb over it to pass between the coastal city states to the north and south.

Today's coast road runs through twin tunnels in the rock and crosses the river on a modern bridge which has replaced at least three older ones a little further upstream.

The fertile estuary alongside is farm land and the river, no more

than a stream in summer, trickles out of a deep rocky gorge.

The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Phoenicians and the Romans all left inscriptions, although erosion by wind and rain makes many of them difficult to read.

The tradition began, it is thought, with Egyptian Pharaohs who arrived in the 13th-century B.C. to dispute possession of the area with the Hittites from the north.

Aurelius left his mark

Mythology says the rock that gives the river its name once bore a huge statue of a wolf or dog. "Probably it was a natural formation that looked like an animal," said Boustany, former director of Beirut museum.

A book "Beirut Through the Ages" by Nina Jidejian records: "Upon the arrival of a hostile army, it was said, the dog howled so loud that his bark was heard as far away as the island of Cyprus."

"Once the Ottomans controlled the area the dog was overturned and cast into the sea..." Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius was so proud of the road he carved around the outcrop at the coast in around 215 A.D. that he left a tablet behind.

Before him in the third century B.C., Alexander the Great seems to have been in too much of a hurry to leave a monument. "He was too busy conquering the

world," said Boustany.

The crusaders, the European Christian fighters from the 11th century onward, and the Ottoman Turks, who ruled from 1517-1918, are also absent.

The tradition appears to have been revived in modern times

when Napoleon III sent troops under General Beaufort d'Hautepoul to end a series of massacres of Christians and Druzes by Muslims in 1860.

Their inscription sits in a dip because the road level has been raised.

The Muslim revolt arose because the French and British, bickering over control of the area, had persuaded the Ottoman sultan in Constantinople to declare equality for all his citizens irrespective of religion.

It led to a 1864 protocol among the great powers of the time declaring Lebanon to be a neutral and autonomous province under the sultan, sparking a period of prosperity which lasted until World War I.

The last word

Although nominally independent since 1920, Lebanon was a

French protectorate until 1941, when, with France under Nazi German occupation, a force of British allies and the Free French arrived.

Their tablet, which says they "captured Damascus, bringing freedom to Syria and Lebanon," is the last foreign one except for a plaque erected by Australian engineers who built a railway on the route of the Roman road around the rock in 1942.

The Lebanese themselves had the last word with a text in Arabic marking the departure in 1946 of the last French troops.

"When our neighbours fought among themselves, Lebanon was safe, but when the did not, they fought over Lebanon, bringing their wars here," said Boustany. Modern parallels are inescapable.

The start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975 is blamed by many on the growth of a state-within-a-state created by Palestinians who had fled newly-created Israel in the 1940s.

Israel has since invaded and still occupies part of the south and Syrian troops control two thirds of the country. Iran has several hundred revolutionary guards based in Lebanon and Palestinian fighters still attract repeated Israeli attacks.

When might the Lebanese be able to erect memorials at Dog River to record their departure? "In the near future, I hope," said Boustany.

OPEN FORUM

The infuriated

By Nizzar Qabbani
Translated by Mike Maggio

Oh students of Gaza
teach us from among you
for we have forgotten
teach us how to be men
for our men have become dogs.
Teach us how
between the hands of children
stones become precious diamonds
how a child's bicycle becomes a mine
and silk ribbons an ambush.
How a baby bottle
when it is seized
is transformed into a knife.

Oh students of Gaza
don't pay attention to what we have done.

Strike strike

with all your force.

Take matters firmly in hand.

And don't ask us

we are mere mathematicians

we add and subtract.

Figures are battles

and have us

for we are deserters.

So bring us your ropes

and hang us.

We are already dead

though we have no limbs.

We are sleeping.

We have no eyes.

We have kept to our dens

and we have asked you

to slay the dragons.

We have shrieked

before you

a thousand times

and you have been magnified

within one month

a million.

Oh students of Gaza

forget what we have written.

Don't read us.

We are your successors

but don't imitate us.

We are mere idols

so don't worship us.

We have pushed a political drug

and subjection

and we are building cemeteries and prisons.

Free us from this knot of four within us

and drive away

our opiated minds.

Teach us the art of clinging to our land

and don't neglect

the mortal snail.

Oh dear little ones

may God fill your days

with jasmine.

From the cracks in the ravished land.

You have tended and cultivated

our wounds.

A white rose

is this revolution

of books and pens.

So let there be songs on our lips.

Show us

with bravery and pride

and cleanse us of our shamefulness.

Cleanse us.

Don't fear Moses

and his people.

Stand ready to harvest the olive

for this delirious Zionist age

will be driven away

if we hold fast.

Oh obsessed ones of Gaza

a thousand welcomes

to the obsessed.

for they shall free us.

The days of political reason

have gone with the past.

So teach us obsession.



The Mujahadeen-Khalq draws wide support among the Iranian community living abroad. A scene from a recent pro-Mujahadeen rally in Bonn, West Germany.

Iranian opposition faces uncertain future

By Alistair Lyon
Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iranian rebels based in Iraq face an uncertain future if U.N.-mediated peace talks succeed in ending the eight-year Gulf war, diplomats said Monday.

They said the fate of the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, main opposition to Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would be a major issue when Iran and Iraq met for direct peace talks in Geneva under U.N. auspices Aug. 25.

"Iran will say the Mujahadeen are dedicated to overthrow the legitimate government in Tehran and bring pressure on Iraq to get rid of them," one Western diplomat said. "The Iraqis will want to keep them as a useful tool."

Another Western diplomat agreed that the Geneva talks would be crucial. "A final agreement could include an agreement for both sides to stop supporting each other's dissidents. Otherwise a proxy war could develop," he said.

"The Mujahadeen are now a pawn in the negotiation game," one of the diplomats said. "They got badly beaten in their offensive into Iran last month and are probably no longer a good fighting force."

Mujahadeen spokesman Alireza Jafarzadeh told Reuters that 1,000 fighters of the group's National Liberation Army (NLA) were killed in the three-day attack in which the NLA drove 150 kilometres into Iran.

He declined to reveal the NLA's size. Some estimates put its total strength as high as

30,000, but the diplomat said 15,000 would be a generous figure.

"Whatever the exact figure, 1,000 dead, which usually means an additional 3,000 to 4,000 wounded, is a whopping percentage," a diplomat said. "They must have lost a lot of equipment and suffered a tremendous blow to their morale."

The NLA said it inflicted 40,000 casualties on the Iranians in its July 25-28 "Eternal light" offensive, which it portrayed as a victory. Iran denied this, saying its forces lured the rebels into a trap and killed more than 4,800 of them.

Independent analysts doubted if the Mujahadeen could have penetrated so far inside Iran without substantial support from Iraqi armour, artillery and particularly air

cover.

Iraq denied it was involved in the fighting but said at the time that its forces had captured four towns behind the NLA's theatre of operations.

Baghdad has harboured the Mujahadeen since France expelled its leader, Massoud Rajavi, when it was trying to improve relations with Iran in 1986. The NLA was formed 14 months ago.

The Mujahadeen, originally a Marxist group opposed to the Shah, fell out with Khomeini soon after Iran's 1979 revolution.

Many of its members were killed or jailed by Tehran as "munafiqin" (hypocrites).

Rajavi welcomed U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's announcement of an Aug. 20 ceasefire date in the Iran-Iraq war but vowed to

continue to fight the Iranian government.

"The National Council of Resistance and the NLA will continue their resistance and liberation struggle under any circumstances to overthrow Khomeini and bring about the great day of freedom for the people of Iran," he said Aug. 9.

Jafarzadeh would not say if this meant the NLA would defy the ceasefire. "We have to see what will happen in the negotiations. There is not even a ceasefire yet," he said.

Kurdish sources in Turkey said last week that Iran and Iraq had already agreed to halt support for Kurdish rebels fighting the other's government.

The sources said that as part of the deal Iraq had also promised to end its backing for the Mujahadeen.

Iranian focus shifts to economic recovery as ceasefire nears

By John Baggaley
Reuters

TEHRAN — With a formal ceasefire only days away in the Iran-Iraq war, the focus in Tehran is shifting to rebuilding the economy after eight years of war.

Iranian officials say that apart from the toll it exacted in human suffering, the war devastated Iran economically and created immense problems.

The cabinet has already met to plan reconstruction. Western diplomats say the process will be based on small and medium sized projects Iran can finance itself, aimed at getting power to factories, rebuilding homes and reviving agriculture.

But reconstruction plans are caught between the need for mas-

sive foreign exchange to finance raw materials and spares and the desire for financial independence.

Unemployment

Diplomats put unemployment at 30 per cent, or four million jobsless — against official estimates of 1.4 million — and say inflation is running at 70 per cent.

Oil, the backbone of the economy, is expected to bring in \$7 billion this year, the lowest for years in real terms. But theoretic-

cally a smaller slice of revenue will be needed for the war machine.

The mood will not tolerate a mass inflow of foreign aid, diplomats say.

The Jomhuri Islami newspaper warned this week, in a look at relations with Japan: "Attractive yet deadly traps of low interest loans and aid for industrial reconstruction... have already begun to spread... since the acceptance of Resolution 598."

At the start of revolution in 1979, some 77 major industrial projects were on the drawing board, one Western diplomat said.

Today, he said, there were four — the Bandar Abbas refinery in the south, the Isfahan steel works and two power plants.

A Japanese-Italian consortium is to build the refinery which the Kayhan newspaper said would have a 250,000 barrels-a-day capacity and be partly financed by a \$400 million loan backed by Japan's Ministry for International Trade and Industry.

"Power plants will certainly go ahead," the diplomat said. "The Iranians do not have enough power now for their factories which only operate between one-third and one-half capacity."

Planning Ministry official Masud Roghani-Zanjani, in a paper read to a conference earlier this month, said Iraqi attacks destroyed one-tenth of Iran's total electricity generating capacity in five years to 1986.

He said that by the end of that year so many buildings had been damaged that it would take more than a year for Iran's total residential building workforce to repair them.

Thirty per cent of new investment in farming was lost in the five years, he added.

Iraq repeatedly attacked Iran's vital oil sector in a bid to cripple its war effort, and the ministry official said 20 per cent of new investment here was wrecked.

"In this sector, not only has the equivalent investment in recent years been totally destroyed but a considerable percentage of the capital assets formed during past years has been damaged," he said.

Oil production

Iran has been pumping an estimated 2.2 million barrels of oil a day to the world market against its OPEC quota of 2.369 million.

One Western diplomat estimated Iran's maximum output could touch 3.3 million barrels daily in peace. But Iran has said it wants to support prices by keeping output down.

Dr. Ali Shams Ardakani, an energy specialist and adviser to the Foreign Ministry, said after the ceasefire date was set:

"In OPEC, the logic has to change if they want to maximise revenue. In future there will be increased understanding of the need to cooperate."

Iran's costs in getting oil to the market have already fallen. Insurance rates have dropped with the apparent end of the Gulf tanker war, and Tehran should soon be able to halt its costly oil shuttle down the Gulf.

Savings will be welcome. Tehran is reported to have built up some \$4 to \$5 billion in short term trade debt with Western banks.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Zia killed in midair explosion

(Continued from page 1)

who were on the plane.

A second American was also killed. A U.S. embassy spokesman identified him as Brigadier-General Herbert Wassom, 49, head of the office of the defence representative to Pakistan.

The crash of the plane occurred 10 minutes after take-off, on its way back to Islamabad, U.S. State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said. Because of the remoteness of the crash site, she said, the State Department did not have any information about its cause.

Oakley said Zia and Ambassador Raphael had gone to the remote area in southwestern Pakistan to view a field demonstration of the U.S.-made M-1 tank that Pakistan was thinking of buying.

There were unconfirmed reports the plane was hit by an anti-aircraft missile or collided with a helicopter.

Neither Pakistani nor U.S. diplomats would confirm either report.

Zia, 64, seized power in a military coup 11 years ago and has ruled Pakistan with an iron hand.

He dismissed Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the national assembly and four state legislatures in May, accusing

them of corruption, incompetence and failure to "Islamise" Pakistan and prevent a breakdown of law and order. He also called for new elections in November.

The moves came in the face of a series of opposition campaigns to remove him from power. However, opposition parties have failed in recent years to win a wide, consistent public following.

Benazir Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party (PPP) that had led moves to oust Zia, said from her Karachi home that she was satisfied that constitutional procedures were being followed.

"Whatever should have been done has been done. We are sure the changeover will be as smooth as possible," she said. "Life and death is in the hand of God. We will not say anything."

PPP supporters gathered at the Karachi home of Bhutto, daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the man deposed by Zia and later hanged on conspiracy to murder charges.

"We in the PPP and in the opposition are prepared for whatever we can do to ensure that this process remains stable and constitutional as much as possible," Bhutto said.

Police sources said the army had been put on alert in Karachi,

Pakistan's biggest city and prone to rioting. But there were no immediate reports of disturbances.

Civilian politicians, led by the Benazir Bhutto, considered Zia a dictator.

"I don't know what will happen," a Western ambassador commented soon after hearing of Zia's death.

"It depends very much on the senior army people. It may go back to a more democratic system," he said.

"Now it's either Benazir Bhutto as prime minister or martial law," a leading left-wing commentator said. "There's no third way."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said he was "deeply shocked and distressed" to hear the death of Zia.

"I send my heartfelt condolences to Begum Zia Ul Haq and to the family and to the government and people of Pakistan," Gandhi said in a statement. "I hope and trust that the people of Pakistan will face the crisis with fortitude and calm."

Bush, addressing a news conference called in New Orleans to discuss his impending nomination for president by the Republican Party, said he felt "horrible" about the deaths, calling them "a great tragedy."

Israeli-Palestinian 'tax war' intensifies

By Masha Hamilton
The Associated Press

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank — More than 75 Israeli troops broke into Yabuk Zeitoon's home one recent morning, stayed about half an hour and left with two cars, two television sets, a stereo, a video, a vacuum cleaner and an electric drill.

Zeitoon was the target of a "tax sweep," the latest method used by the Israeli occupation authorities to crack down on Palestinians who refuse to pay taxes.

The eight-month-old Palestinian uprising has largely moved from daily violent protests to a determined battle of wits and wills which is epitomised in the tax war.

For the moment, the Palestinians appear to be winning.

Israeli roundups of cars and electronics have had limited success in convincing Palestinians to pay personal or sales taxes. Israeli officials acknowledge about a 50 per cent drop in tax collection in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Zeitoon himself still refuses to pay.

In addition, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel has filed a complaint with the army, arguing that some methods used to try to convince Palestinians to pay taxes, such as confiscating identity cards, are illegal.

Army officials deny the charges of illegality. They warn it is the Palestinians who will suffer in the long run for their protest.

"We are going to have to cut services" to the occupied territories, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told parliament this month.

But the Palestinians point out that in 20 years of Israeli occupation, they have never gotten back in services as much as they paid in cash to Israel.

"For 20 years we lived like chickens, laying eggs that the Israelis took," Zeitoon said in an interview. "We're tired of being treated like animals. Now we want our pride," he said.

The Palestinians' stand is supported by Israeli researcher Meron Benvenisti, who publishes annual studies of the occupied territories funded by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations.

Israel collected \$80 million in direct and indirect taxes from the West Bank and Gaza in 1987 and returned \$30 million to the occupied territories and South Lebanon, keeping \$50 million for Israeli coffers, Benvenisti told the Associated Press.

The Tax war has intensified since Jordan announced its decision to sever ties with the West Bank.

But even as early as January, underground leaders of the uprising called on Palestinians to stop paying taxes to Israel, and many complied.

Palestinians who paid taxes often were identified by graffiti scrawled on neighbourhood walls or on radio broadcasts, and their shops or homes sometimes set afire or vandalised.

Iraq determined to seek total peace

(Continued from page 1)

In his interview with Reuters Hamdoun said it was Iraqi strength, not U.N. diplomacy, that made Tehran accept Security Council Resolution 598 ordering a halt to the fighting.

"Statements by Iranian leaders until this week show that Iran was pushed into making peace. It was not a question of persuasion," said Hamdoun.

"The notion of a temporary peace or truce always arises as an Iranian intention to have breathing space to rearm and prepare for another round," he said.

"Force and only force can

bring this Iranian government to its senses."

Suspicion of Tehran's motives prompted Baghdad to insist on direct talks with the Iranians to improve chances of achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, Hamdoun said.

"The United Nations is the umbrella, but it cannot make peace between two countries," Iran and Iraq have both traded charges of aggression and had faith in the run-up to the U.N.-mediated ceasefire. But there have been no serious incidents since the ceasefire date was announced Aug. 8.

"So far there is no peace. There is a sort of truce, a de facto

truce, which both parties have respected in the past two weeks," said Hamdoun.

He would not be drawn on details of Iraq's negotiating hand ahead of the Geneva talks but said Baghdad wanted a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible.

"We expect the Iranians to try to meddle around and play games," he added.

Key issues will be defining the border, exchanging prisoners of war, determining war guilt and deciding on reparations.

Iran and Iraq each say they want to repatriate prisoners of war, but dispute the exact numbers held by the other side.

Palestinians mark Jerusalem Day

(Continued from page 1)

whose name was not released, was active in left-wing politics and had a Palestinian boyfriend from the West Bank. Police are looking for him, police sources said.

The army also expelled four Palestinians from the occupied Gaza Strip to Lebanon Wednesday, police said, bringing to 33 the total number of those expelled since the uprising began eight months ago.

The four were identified as Mohammad Gharabeh, Ahmad Abu Masleh, Yusef Darwish Al Hums and Fatin Ibrahim Shaktaki, all from the Gaza Strip. All four dropped their appeals with the Israeli supreme court earlier this month.

Police in southern Lebanon confirmed that the four were

flown to Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon.

In Jerusalem, police blocked off entrances to the city from the West Bank, turning back many Palestinians in an attempt to prevent violence during the strike. They also closed off Salaheddin Street, one of Jerusalem's main thoroughfares.

Police said extra officers were deployed near the West Bank village of Beit Hanina, north of Jerusalem, ahead of the planned funeral of a 20-year-old Palestinian found hanged in his Jerusalem prison cell Tuesday.

Rabin said meanwhile Israel could negotiate "territorial compromise" with the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza if they ended the uprising.

"I am ready for territorial compromise in the context of peace, not for holding the 'whole land' of Israel," Rabin told Jewish-American fundraisers, adding he opposed "giving in to violence."

He said the uprising was "an expression of despair and frustration (of Palestinians). None of them like to live under Israeli control."

"Therefore my answer to the Palestinians who reside in the territories is: 'You would like to have a solution? Fine. Around the negotiating table. Violence will be met by force,'" he said.

Rabin's offer cannot be tested until November general elections because his Labour Party, which favours exchanging some of the occupied areas for peace, shares power with the right-wing Likud bloc, which opposes giving up land.

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Jordan considers subsidising exports

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — The government is considering direct and indirect subsidies for Jordanian exporters to increase their competitiveness in the regional and international markets, Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

He said the idea was now "under consideration" and that measures in this regard would be "coming soon." He said the government is hoping to increase the competitiveness of Jordanian exporters in existing as well as new markets.

On Jordanian exports to Iraq, Tabbaa said that there were still letters of credit opened by Jordanian exporters against Iraqi import orders that have not gone through, because they exceeded the trade quota specified in the 1988 Jordanian-Iraqi trade protocol.

A crisis broke out in April

when the Central Bank of Jordan said it would no longer finance Jordanian exports to Iraq that exceeded the quota, in accordance with the protocol.

Tabbaa said the ministry has recently called all concerned exporters with whom it had reached an agreement to reduce the value of the opened letter of credit down to \$100 million. The minister said the government was now "consulting with our Iraqi counterparts" on how to solve the problem. The government said in May that exports exceeded by \$300 million the trade quota.

The minister said that Jorda-

nian officials will be meeting in Amman next week with the visiting under-secretary of the Iraqi ministry of trade to discuss the subject.

The minister said he was optimistic about reaching an agreement with Iraq on the subject.

"We enjoy excellent relations with Iraq and this problem will not be an obstacle between us," he said. "It will be solved in the mutual interest of both countries."

He pointed out that the government has already started allowing Jordanian industrialists to export to Iraq outside the protocol agreement.

Commenting on the government's recent measures to boost exports by easing protectionism and encouraging investments, Tabbaa said the government was mostly concerned with encouraging the private sector "to assume its role in the national economy within a free economy and the

principle of private initiatives." He said that over the last three years, protectionism was applied for some already existing industries and that no industries were ever established under the cover of protectionism.

He said that protectionism was discovered to have "halted investments" as no industries similar to those protected were established. "In any case," he added, "what concerns us most in the end is the consumer."

He said protectionism has also brought prices up forcing the government to subsidise certain industries. "In fact," he added, "we are not ready for such kind of subsidy anymore. We are now talking about a full liberalisation."

He mentioned a recent measure cancelling licensing for industries and the establishment of a "one-window investment" unit which will facilitate and expedite procedures for investors applying

for projects. "It is no more licensing," he noted. "It is mere registration."

He stressed, however, that no licensing did not mean ignoring specifications required by existing laws such as the protection of environment and the safeguarding of quality. "We are not in a jungle after all," the minister remarked.

The new measures, Tabbaa said, will, on the long run, push industrialists into healthy competition and that they were bound to reduce the production cost, and subsequently, open up new export markets.

To prevent industrial dumping, the government have introduced new tariff procedures that not only charge on the value of imported goods but also gives the concerned authorities the choice to charge tariffs based on the volume and weight of imported goods, whichever is higher.

China to raise interest rates

BEIJING (AP) — China announced Tuesday it is raising its interest rates, which have remained at about the same level since the 1950s, to fight inflation, end panic buying and encourage investment.

The spokesman said on Sept. 1, general loan rates would rise from 7.92 per cent to 9 per cent. However, in a break with the past, he said that when risks appear higher, the interest rates would increase.

Rates on one-year accounts, for example, will go from 7.2 to 8.64 per cent while those on 10-year accounts will go up from 10.44 to 12.42 per cent.

"We are raising the interest rates to steady and increase bank accounts and to steady prices," the spokesman said.

The influential Economy Daily (Jingji Ribao) Monday published a front-page editorial calling for such a raise.

Iran-Iraq war cost \$200 billion

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Iran and Iraq have spent up to \$200 billion in their 8-year-old war, about half the money that both ever earned from oil, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) estimated Wednesday.

The Gulf war, which killed or wounded more than one million people, "has become the most destructive conflict ever fought between two Third World countries," SIPRI said.

In its 1988 yearbook, SIPRI said \$35 billion in arms were traded worldwide last year, calculated in 1985 prices. About 70 per cent, or \$24.7 billion, went to Third World countries.

India was the world's largest weapons importer, buying \$5.2 billion worth, the report said. Five countries supplied 80 per cent of the market: The United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain and China, it said.

SIPRI, an independent group funded mostly by the Swedish parliament, monitors worldwide arms control and sales with a staff of 20 researchers from 10 countries.

The Gulf war spending estimate excluded arms imported by both sides, which added about \$27 billion to the total war costs, SIPRI said in an annex to the yearbook.

Spending estimates for arms were adjusted for inflation under a complicated formula, and could not be added to the total war cost, which was calculated in current prices.

The report said arms control and monitoring of arms sales were becoming more difficult because of the increasing secret sale of arms by governments.

Although a U.N.-sponsored cease-fire is scheduled to start Aug. 20, "large quantities of major weapons will continue to flow into the region for years to come. Neither Iran nor Iraq have declared any intent to slow their force modernisation," it said.

The report said Iraq spent \$11.1 billion to \$13.2 billion annually on the war, nearly 30 per cent of its gross national product (GNP). It said Iran spent an estimated \$8.8 billion to \$10.7 billion annually, roughly five or six per cent of its GNP.

The figures included military budgets, destruction of assets, diversion of manpower, lost revenues and other factors.

The arms business "is becoming less tidy. It has diversified into many new forms, making the trade less predictable and harder to evaluate," said the report.

GATT chief issues warning on world trade imbalances

GENEVA (R) — Trade imbalances between the United States and West Germany and Japan were still damaging global commercial relations and spurring protectionist sentiments, GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel said Thursday.

Reporting on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT's) activities last year, Dunkel also noted that GATT economists were estimating that world trade should expand by five per cent in 1988, the same rate as the year under review.

"Nevertheless, if trade growth was, in general, impressive, trade imbalances continued to underlie many of the most worrying tensions in international commercial relations," he said.

"Those relating to Japan, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany led to intense protectionist pressures in the United States and elsewhere, and helped to feed exchange rate instabilities and other market uncertainties," he noted.

The U.S. Tuesday announced its trade deficit had widened to a seasonally adjusted \$12.54 billion in June from a revised \$9.76 billion in May.

Japan and West Germany are running huge trade surpluses, due in part to the dollar's weakness in recent years.

Dunkel said in his report that 16 bilateral trade rows had been brought to the ruling GATT

council last year for a decision by a dispute settlement panel, the most since GATT was founded 40 years ago.

Panels ruled that a U.S. superfund tax on imported petroleum and a U.S. customs' user fee as well as Canada's marketing of imported alcoholic beverages broke GATT rules.

Several Japanese trade practices were knocked down by GATT panels, including its duties

and labelling practices on imported alcoholic beverages, and import restrictions on 10 farm goods.

A panel upheld a complaint by the European Community (EC) against a U.S.-Japan semiconductor deal, saying it contravened free trade rules by limiting access to Japan's market.

Dunkel called this recourse to a multilateral settlement during a time of rising trade tensions encouraging.

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The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department until 2.00 p.m. local time 17th September 1988. Application for documents should be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of JD (50) for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tenders is 12.00 hours local time Saturday 24th September 1988.

WASEF AZAR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday rates					
Local sell/buy rates in ffs					
Belgian franc (for 10)	94.1	95.0	Saudi riyal	101.0	102.0
Dutch guilder	174.5	176.2	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	100.0	102.0
French franc	58.2	58.8	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	860.0	900.0
Italian lira (for 100)	26.6	26.9	Iraqi dinar	500.0	530.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	279.3	282.1	Kuwaiti dinar	1335.0	1345.0
Swedish crown	57.4	58.0	Egyptian pound	164.0	168.0
Swiss franc	234.3	236.6	Omani rial	103.5	104.5
U.K. sterling pound	634.7	641.0	UAE dirham	990.0	1000.0
U.S. dollar	372.0	376.0	Omani rial	990.0	1000.0
Deutschmark	197.0	199.0	Bahraini dinar	1000.0	1010.0

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 17, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	261094	JD 336257	530
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	33681	JD 50684	53
Arab Bank Limited	420	JD 43801	27
National Steel Industries	17000	JD 42223	41
Parallel market:	15720	JD 5555	—
Development bonds:	1464	JD 15355	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663196	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7025/35	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2305/15	Canadian dollar	
	1.8980/90	Deutschmarks	
	2.1410/20	Dutch guilders	
	1.5967/77	Swiss francs	
	39.75/78	Belgian francs	
	6.4260/90	French francs	
	1405/1406	Italian lire	
	133.50/60	Japanese yen	
	6.4970/5020	Swedish crowns	
	6.9170/9220	Norwegian crowns	
	7.2570/2620	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	428.80/429.30	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Prices held on to earlier gains to close firm. Negative sentiment from lower gold prices and the higher than expected U.S. June trade deficit had evaporated by the close. The All Ordinaries index was up 7.6 to 1,607.8.

TOKYO — Prices closed higher in robust trading as investors reacted positively to the calm response of world markets following the U.S. trade data. The Nikkei index rose 282.31 to 28,178.86.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed slightly higher, with thin trading mainly focused on blue chips. The Hang Seng index was up 5.3 to 2,594.66.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally lower on a lack of follow-through buying support and selective profit-taking. The Straits Times Industrial index fell 0.61 to 1,120.27.

BOMBAY — Share prices rose sharply across the board on heavy buying by state-owned financial institutions.

FRANKFURT — Shares climbed across the board in livelier trading, boosted by strong company results and gains on Wall Street overnight and in Tokyo. The Dax index rose 23.42 to 1,182.18.

ZURICH — Prices closed higher across the board in moderate trading after a positive trend on Wall Street and in Tokyo. The All Share Swiss index rose 13.6 to 891.9.

PARIS — Prices opened the main floor session higher in quiet trading, but with no real trends emerging to give the market fresh direction.

LONDON — Shares were mixed in relatively low volume, with the steady early performance on Wall Street doing little to enliven proceedings. At 1423 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up 2.7 points to 1,828.

NEW YORK — Stocks were narrowly higher in mid-morning, as they had been since the opening. Trading was thin. The Dow was up five to 2,027.

Jordan Times

Tel: 667171-6

CONCORD

GUNPIN JACK FLASH

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

RAINBOW

THE MORNING AFTER

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

NIJOUN CINEMA

Naked Vengeance

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

PLAZA

BEACH GIRLS

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

STAY RIGHT THERE! THIS FILM WILL BE OVER IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES - AND I'VE A FEW THINGS TO SAY TO YOU--!

I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT...

IT'S THEIR NATURE, HARK BACK YOUR MAN BEFORE MARRIAGE, AND HENPECK HIM AFTER

Burmese resume campaign against one-party system

BANGKOK (Agencies) — Up to 5,000 people protested against Burma's government Wednesday in the largest demonstration since last week's popular revolt toppled the country's hardline president, diplomats in Rangoon said.

The protesters gathered in front of Rangoon general hospital, which became a rallying point for protesters after security forces allegedly shot doctors and nurses there during last week's unrest.

One Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said security forces stayed away from the area and made no effort to interfere. During last week's disturbances, security forces repeatedly fired on protesters who refused to disperse.

Diplomats said the demonstrators, estimated at 3,000 to 5,000, carried placards and listened to speeches by students who are leading the campaign to end authoritarian rule after succeeding in ousting hardline President Sein Lwin Friday. In recent days, students have distributed leaflets and put up posters throughout Rangoon calling for continued demonstrations.

The Western diplomat said protesters and monks also held a Buddhist ceremony in front of the hospital to remember those who died in last week's rioting.

"It seems to be a kind of

stationary rally, with no marching," he said. He said it began in late morning and continued into late afternoon.

Student leaders had called for demonstrations Wednesday to press for an end to 26 years of one-party rule in the southeast Asian nation, where economic woes have helped fuel widespread support for student demands.

Sein Lwin resigned as state president and chairman of the ruling party after only 17 days in power. He had replaced Ne Win, whose 1962 military coup ended democracy in Burma and instituted one-party rule.

The party and the legislature have scheduled emergency sessions for Friday, presumably to choose a new leadership.

State-run radio Rangoon has

said at least 95 people were killed and 240 wounded in last week's demonstrations, the largest since Burma achieved independence from Britain in 1948. Western diplomats say they believe hundreds were killed, but concede they have no evidence.

In an extraordinary rebuke, the Rangoon Lawyers' Council Tuesday lodged an unprecedented formal protest with the government over its suppression of the demonstrations. The council is under the government's Council of People's Attorneys.

"Some people were shot in a hospital, inside their houses, and at a tea shop. It was... a violation of human rights," said the letter, signed by 177 lawyers.

"Shooting at demonstrators from behind in some areas was a sheer violation of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights," it said.

The letter said the dead were buried without their families being notified and that thousands of people were arrested.

"Authorities are entirely responsible for the firing by the security forces against demonstrators," it said.

The letter demanded multi-party rule, lifting of the state of emergency in Rangoon and other cities, the release of those detained, an immediate halt to use of force by security personnel, an independent investigation into the shootings and disclosure of information on casualties.

A text of the letter was obtained from one of the foreign embassies that received copies of the letter, along with international organisations.

Doctor blames prison for Mandela illness

CAPE TOWN (R) — Jailed South African black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has tuberculosis and his family doctor blames it on the prison conditions under which he has been held for 26 years.

"Mr. Mandela has tuberculosis," his lawyer, Ismail Ayob, told reporters Tuesday after a two-hour visit to the 70-year-old African National Congress (ANC) leader in Cape Town's state-run Tygerberg hospital.

"He has lost a lot of weight and suddenly he is looking like a very old man," he told Reuters later.

"A big question mark is why a healthy man like him should contract such a disease. It speaks volumes about prison conditions," said a family friend.

In Lusaka, the exiled ANC accused the South African government of callous neglect of Mandela's health.

Mandela's wife Winnie and his daughter Zindzi returned with Ayob to Johannesburg after the visit looking grim and angry. Both declined to speak to reporters.

Ayob said Winnie was particularly angry that the doctor treating her husband refused to answer her questions.

With the government under heavy pressure to free the black nationalist leader, South African Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee said he was deeply perturbed about Mandela.



Nelson Mandela (file photo)

Coetzee, who has had regular meetings with Mandela in recent years, announced that "the entire issue, as well as steps to ensure a speedy recovery, are receiving my personal attention."

Polish miners defy order to end strike

JASTRZEBIE (Agencies) — Workers occupying a coal mine in southwestern Poland defied government orders to end their day-old strike, and witnesses said police surrounded the colliery where nearly half the work force holed up.

About 600 police took up positions around the July Manifesto mine Tuesday after about 4,000 workers demanding reinstatement of Solidarity and better working conditions put down their tools, the witnesses said.

The strike marks the eighth anniversary of the birth of the Solidarity Independent Labour Federation, which Communist authorities crushed in a 1981 military crackdown and banned a year later.

Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron said there were no reports of violence and police made no attempt to move into the mine, a hotbed of labour activism during the strike wave that spawned Solidarity.

He said the mine was cordoned off and public transportation to the facility was suspended. The mine is 450 kilometres from Warsaw and employs about 9,000 workers.

The state-run PAP news agency, in a dispatch late Tuesday, said the strike was illegal and that the workers ignored an order from a local prosecutor to leave the mine.

"Strikers gathered (at the mine)... stayed in the main yard and showed no response," PAP said. "The strike is clearly political in nature," it said, adding that wage demands were not high on the miners' agenda.

PAP said the miners were warned that "they may be held responsible for their illegal actions."

Legalisation of Solidarity is among the chief demands made by the miners, Solidarity Spokeswoman Katarzyna Ketrzynska said.

S. Koreans attack student protestors

SEOUL (AP) — Radical students staging protests have been heckled, criticised and even attacked in recent days by furious people demanding an end to their violent clashes with riot police.

Hundreds of people in the past week took part in counter-demonstrations against the radical students. Newspapers have added their voices to criticism of the youths.

"We now call upon our students to return to their senses," the Korea Times said in an Aug. 13 editorial.

"Violence is not the way to solve any problem," the Joong-Ang Ilbo said.

Such public anger against anti-government students has rarely been seen before, even in a nation with a long history of student activism and violent demonstrations.

While few people have been involved in the protests against the students, political observers say it may be a sign that Koreans are starting to turn against the radicals and their violent tactics.

The public criticism has been a shock to the radicals, who see

themselves as fighting for the people who have started to criticise them.

Students played key roles in battling past authoritarian governments. Many ordinary people joined students in the streets in June 1987 to force then President Chun Doo-Hwan to agree to democratic reforms.

On Monday, radical students battled riot police in parts of Seoul as the government blocked them from marching to the border with North Korea for reunification talks. Scattered violent clashes also flared over the weekend involving a few thousand radicals.

Hundreds of local residents went to the radicals' headquarters at Yonsei University twice over the weekend to demand the students leave. Students and residents argued and yelled.

Angry onlookers also denounced and heckled student demonstrators in other parts of Seoul and newspapers reported similar outbursts in other cities. Elderly people screamed at students, saying they were rude and arrogant.



Warm welcome: An old woman greets a Soviet soldier returning from Afghanistan at a public rally of welcome.

Afghan rebels claim 500 Soviets killed in attack

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Afghan rebels claimed Wednesday they have killed about 500 Soviet soldiers in an attack on a garrison and ammunition dump in northern Afghanistan.

Masood Khalili, spokesman for the Jamiat-Islami Muslim Revolutionary Group, said 200 other Soviets were wounded when guerrillas fired eight rockets into the Khalagay base in Baghlan province Aug. 12.

"I think the figure sounds high," said one Western diplomat on condition of anonymity. He said that if accurate, it would be the Red Army's worst single loss since it intervened in the Afghan civil war more than eight years ago.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad said they had conflicting reports of attacks on the garrison, by different groups on different days.

Rival guerrilla groups had reported last weekend they started a fire at a fuel storage facility at the base.

Khalili said the rockets touched off a fire that burned for two days and destroyed 250 vehicles.

He said news of the attack came from forces under Jamiat's commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, who controls much of northern Afghanistan.

However, Masood is widely reported to have agreed not to attack Soviet troops, who have just passed the numerical halfway point in their nine-month withdrawal from Afghanistan.

These (troops) were not withdrawing. They were on the base," Khalili said.

Khalagay, about 150 kilometres south of the Soviet border, lies near a fork in the main northbound land route for withdrawing Soviet forces.

Insurgents have reportedly cut the shorter, north fork in two places. Red Army forces have been using the northwest fork, which follows major oil and natural gas pipelines running from Kabul to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, which intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979 following a communist coup there the previous year, agreed to withdraw its forces in an April 14 accord signed in Geneva.

Cow hits car

ASHBURTON, England (AP) — A drive in the country ended in a bizarre accident for a vacationing London family when their car was struck by a cow jumping over a hedge. Nigel and Delyth Bielby and their son, Richard, were rounding the bend of a rural lane Sunday when "this fully grown cow literally jumped over a hedge at roadside and landed on their passing car," Sergeant Dennis Houghton of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary said Tuesday. "It probably thought the grass was going to be a bit greener on the other side."

Man jailed for punching horse

DALLAS (AP) — A man was given a night in jail for punching a police officer's horse in the face, police said. Officers Claude S. Hall and Thomas A. Hall said they were patrolling near headquarters when they saw 52-year-old Alvaro Hernandez littering. The officers said they tried to talk to the man, but he became angry and struck Hall's horse, then grabbed the reins and shoved the horse and Hall into the street, police said. Neither the officer nor the horse fell. The horse was not seriously hurt.

Elvis faithful flock to grave

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — Elvis Presley fans lined up to visit the singer's grave on the 11th anniversary of his death, undimmed by heat in the high 30s (Celsius) or a new book that has set off a wave of jokes about their idol. The book, "Is Elvis Alive?" disputes that he died of heart disease Aug. 16, 1977, at his Graceland mansion. But there was no question Tuesday as fans and other tourists came to visit the estate and pay their respects. More than 70 stands of flowers, many shaped like guitars or hearts, lined the walk to Presley's grave. A vigil and candlelight graveside procession on the eve of the anniversary attracted 3,000 people, according to Memphis police. "This is the next best thing we're going to get to seeing Elvis," said Graham Knowles, an Elvis fan who traveled from Leeds, England, to Memphis.

'Curb your animal instinct'

NEW YORK (AP) — An artist who says she was "bothered a lot," spoke to tame the animal instincts of the city's men by posting a few more signs along the city's streets. Ilona Granet's 0.18-metre square metal and enamel designs — one in pink, the other magenta — urge men who must leer to do so in silence. One shows a shapely woman admonishing a tom cat (male cat) truck driver: "No cat calls — whistling (or) kissing sounds." The other, illustrated with a man restraining a struggling wolf, advises in English and Spanish: "Curb your animal instinct." The signs "came to be because I was bothered a lot. Every girl I know was bothered a lot," Granet said Tuesday. Later this week, in lower Manhattan near city hall and in the financial district, the artist says she will begin putting up "12 little signs which are going to change mankind, so everyone will be gentlemen and ladies again."

Madonna turns 30

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Madonna, the pop singer turned actress, celebrated her 30th birthday with a Broadway stage performance and a private party with her actor husband Sean Penn, her publicist said. Madonna's milestone birthday Tuesday comes on the eve of Penn's 28th birthday and the couple's third anniversary, said publicist Liz Rosenberg. "Despite all the predictions, they're still together," Rosenberg said in a telephone interview from New York City. Madonna is working in the Broadway production of David Mamet's "Speed the Plow," playing the secretary of a hard-boiled Hollywood producer. "She has never missed a performance in her life, so 30th birthday or not, she'll be on stage," Rosenberg said.

1st 'Miss Soviet Union' contest

MOSCOW (R) — The first "Miss Soviet Union" will be chosen in Moscow in March from contestants selected in beauty pageants around the country during the next six months, the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura announced Tuesday. The final will be held March 6, International Women's Day. It will feature appearances by Soviet variety stars, a fashion show and film premieres in addition to the final beauty competition.

Quayle — better known for good looks than his policies

WASHINGTON (R) — Dan Quayle, the obscure Indiana senator picked to be George Bush's running mate, is a favourite of the Republican right wing and better known for his

Hollywood good looks than his policies.

He is a hawk on defence matters and through eight years in the Senate strongly supported the Reagan administration's military

buildup, including the controversial "Star Wars" space shield. He reluctantly voted for the U.S.-Soviet treaty abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles but not before he complained of undue pressure on conservatives from President Reagan.

The 41-year-old blond, blue-eyed senator, whose full name is J. Danforth Quayle, was elected to the Senate in the 1980 Reagan landslide, beating one of Capitol Hill's most prominent liberals, Birch Bayh.

Quayle's success at the relatively tender age of 33 — on a slogan of "a new generation of leadership" — followed two undistinguished two-year terms in the House of Representatives.

Quayle has concentrated on foreign and military policy and on economic issues, at one time championing a proposal to simplify tax forms so that an average American could file an annual return on a postcard.

He has been active on the Armed Services Committee and its subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defence.

In his autobiography, Quayle emphasises he "has consistently supported the strengthening of U.S. defence capabilities, which paved the way for renewed arms-reduction talks with the Soviet Union in 1985."



Republican vice presidential candidate Senator Dan Quayle (Indiana) is greeted by an admirer at the party convention.

In the age of AIDS, a sexual revolution stirs in China

By Andrew Roche
Reuters

PEKING — "Allow free love, end the sexual repression of one billion people" ran the student protest poster. It was posted not on a Californian campus in 1967, but Peking University, summer 1988.

As fear of AIDS makes celibacy fashionable again in the West, a sexual revolution is stirring in once-puritanical Communist China.

Promiscuity, prostitution and homosexuality are becoming common in the country's sophisticated eastern cities, rates of divorce and venereal disease are soaring and pornography is publicly blamed for corrupting both schoolchildren and Peking policemen.

Yet a chaste official culture frowns on bikinis and televised kisses, and China's legal code still considers "seduction" and "committing adultery with the spouse of a member of the armed forces" to be crimes.

The result, say many young Chinese, is a Socialist version of Victorian double standards under which the only commandment is not to get caught.

equivalent to between \$10 and 50.

Canton even boasts a nightclub catering for gay men — but also a labour camp in which several hundred women convicted of prostitution undergo "educational reform" in what one Chinese visitor described as harsh conditions.

In Shanghai, which never quite lost its pre-revolution reputation for raucousness, taxi drivers regularly offer to guide affluent male passengers to prostitutes, according to foreign reporters. Westerners are often pointed to a certain young woman known as "Miss English" for her knowledge, limited, of the language, one said.

In relatively staid Peking, one ancient gate of the forbidden city serves as a late-night meeting place for male homosexuals, according to Chinese sources.

The penalties for homosexuality, usually categorised as a mental illness or "hooliganism", can be harsh. One young male homosexual, whose dress, sometimes including large earrings, is outrageous by Chinese standards, said he had spent six months in prison for having an affair with a man.

"I was unlucky. You can usually get away with it because most people still don't dream there are homosexuals in China. You can

hold hands on the street and passers-by think you are just good friends," he said.

Affairs between unmarried men and women also have dangers. Shanghai police sporadically raid the bushes of the city's parks at night to break up young couples, who are reported to their work units if found to have "gone too far."

Married couples — sometimes also driven to make love in the park because of lack of privacy in the teeming city's housing — take their marriage licences with them to avoid trouble, one Chinese resident said.

Chinese men complain of a sweeping legal definition of rape that can include seduction by dishonest promises of marriage, while women say that because of traditional Chinese attitudes they alone bear the shame if discovered to have had pre-marital sex.

Despite such obstacles, millions of unmarried couples now live together illegally, and up to 80 per cent of abortions carried out in some Chinese cities are on unmarried women, according to the country's official press.

Although cases of sexual disease have rocketed since 1980, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is still virtually unknown. Health officials in

1987 publicly warned Chinese against having relationships with foreigners in a bid to prevent AIDS spreading in China.

Theories vary on just why sexual mores are changing in a country that two decades ago claimed to have totally eradicated VD through stern Socialist morality. One Chinese academic said a "moral vacuum" lay behind the sexual revolution.

"For 30 years young people were told to discard old feudal morality, and replace it with revolutionary virtues," he said. "In the 1980s the Communist virtues have been discredited. There is nothing left."

"Young Chinese people in Singapore and Hong Kong probably grow up with stronger moral restraints than in Shanghai."

Others point to simple factors such as the easy availability of contraceptives in China under the country's rigorous birth control policies and say the move towards Western-style sexual values is limited to adventurous young people in the cities.

For the majority, sexual morals remain strict and in parts of the countryside, where most live, ancient feudal customs such as bride-selling and child marriage are on the increase, according to official reports.

Most observers agree that

Deng Xiaoping's open policy, which has sucked in foreign fashions, culture and pornography along with Western technology and investment, is the key reason for the change.

"China was never as puritanical as it appeared anyway. There have never been any rules for the powerful," one Chinese journalist said, pointing to chairman Mao Tse-tung who had three wives and a varied love life.

A Communist Party official and other staff members of a television station in north-east China received severe punishments earlier this year for mistakenly broadcasting a pornographic film called "Parisian Brothel" as technicians held a private showing using the station's equipment.

The official economic information newspaper called this month for a "strengthening of Socialist spiritual civilisation" and linked growing prostitution and promiscuity to the country's reforms and open policy.

"We must attack the mistaken belief that pleasure is everything, and that to be rich is glorious," it said, without mentioning that the slogan "to get rich is glorious" was spread nationwide in the early 1980s to promote Deng Xiaoping's free-market economic policies.